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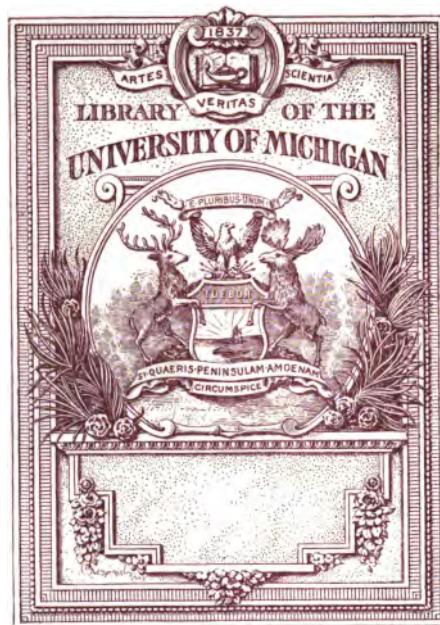
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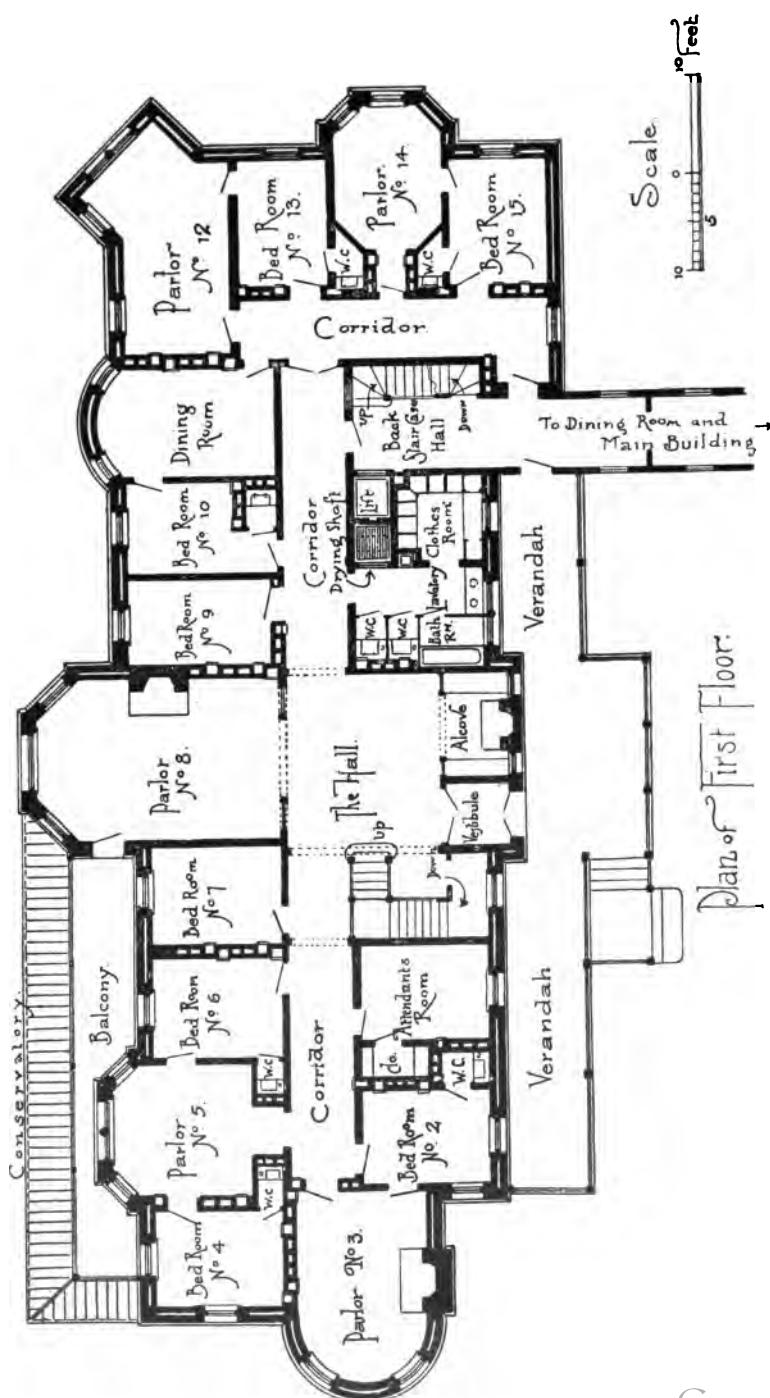
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NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.





ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

**Board of Visitors, Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer,
and Financial Agent**

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL

NOVEMBER, 1893.

VOLUME I, PART IV.

CONCORD:

EDWARD N. PEARSON, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1893.

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN B. SMITH.

HON. JOHN C. RAY,

HON. E. O. BLUNT,

HON. FRANK N. PARSONS,

HON. HERBERT B. MOULTON,

HON. JOHN McLANE, *President of the Senate.*

HON. R. N. CHAMBERLIN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

} *Councillors.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., *President*, Keene.

JOSEPH B. WALKER, *Secretary*, Concord.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

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REV. J. E. BARRY, Concord.

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JOHN C. FRENCH, Manchester.

MORRIS CHRISTIE, M. D., Antrim.

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

CHARLES A. TUFTS, M. D., Dover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD FRENCH, M. D.	.	.	.	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
A. C. NASON, M. D.	.	.	.	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
MR. J. H. CARR	.	.	.	<i>Clerk and Steward.</i>
MRS. FANNY B. CARR	.	.	.	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
MRS. MILLIE C. GODFREY	.	.	.	<i>Supt. Training School.</i>
MR. A. F. TANDY	.	.	.	<i>Supervisor.</i>

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1893-'94.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

Nov.,	1893.	J. B. WALKER.
Dec.,		DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
Jan.,	1894.	E. A. HIBBARD.
Feb.,		DR. E. SPALDING.
March,		DR. MORRIS CHRISTIE.
April,		DR. CHARLES A. TUFTS.
May,		REV. F. D. AYER.
June,		DR. C. P. FROST.
July,		J. C. FRENCH.
Aug.,		DEXTER RICHARDS.
Sept.,		DR. W. G. PERRY.
Oct.,		J. B. WALKER.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

Nov.,	1893.	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Dec.,		DR. C. P. FROST.
Jan.,	1894.	REV. F. D. AYER.
Feb.,		REV. J. E. BARRY.
March,		DR. W. G. PERRY.
April,		J. C. FRENCH.
May,		DR. E. SPALDING.
June,		DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
July,		E. A. HIBBARD.
Aug.,		REV. J. E. BARRY.
Sept.,		DR. CHARLES A. TUFTS.
Oct.,		DR. MORRIS CHRISTIE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, November 17, 1893.

The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house, as required by law, having visited the Asylum for the Insane, inspected its several departments, and examined into the condition of the patients therein, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the present management.

JOHN McLANE,	JOHN B. SMITH, <i>Governor.</i>
<i>Pres. of the Senate.</i>	JOHN C. RAY,
R. N. CHAMBERLIN,	E. O. BLUNT,
<i>Speaker of the House of Reps.</i>	FRANK N. PARSONS, HERBERT B. MOULTON.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

A good degree of success has followed the efforts made in behalf of the patients at the asylum during the past year, one hundred and sixty-six (166) have been admitted, one hundred and fifty-four (154) have been discharged, and three hundred and sixty-eight (368) were under treatment at the close of the year. For particulars in detail, relative to the condition of the institution, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent.

For statements regarding the finances of the asylum, your attention is hereby directed to the reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent, herewith submitted. It will be seen that, as heretofore, it has been self-sustaining; the receipts having been slightly in excess of the expenditures. The former were ninety-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents (\$99,326.81), and the latter, ninety-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirteen cents (\$97,691.13.)

Since our last report, the asylum has received from the estate of the late Mrs. Abigail B. Walker of Concord, a legacy of

fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), whose income is to be devoted to the charitable purposes of the institution.

The income from the farm, the past year, is set forth in the accompanying exhibit of farm products, which we also submit to your examination. Their correct cash value, after that of the milk, four thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$4,315.75), has been deducted, as being in part a secondary product, amounts to seven thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents (\$7,576.13).

Since the construction of our new pig pen, the income from the swine kept upon the farm, has been considerable, no less than one thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and eleven cents (\$1,184.11) having been received during the year past from the sale of pork and pigs alone, to say nothing of pork raised for consumption in the house, which amounted, at current prices, to one thousand fifty-seven dollars and five cents (\$1,057.05). In a family as large as ours, containing some four hundred and fifty (450) persons, the broken food from the tables is of large amount. It can not be sold for its true value. This only can be realized by feeding it to swine, as is now done.

The legislature at its last session made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of wiring the Asylum buildings for electric lighting and for constructing a new building for the accommodation of convalescent patients.

The work of introducing the necessary wires and other fixtures into all parts of buildings not designed therefor has proved a protracted and somewhat expensive one. It has, however, been satisfactorily accomplished, at a cost of about two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

The plans for the building, contemplated by the legislature, have been carefully matured, and the stone foundations have been laid during the season just closed. It is proposed to commence the erection of the superstructure early next spring, in expectation of completing the same in season for occupancy the ensuing winter. When finished, it will furnish accommodations for nearly twenty-five (25) patients, and relieve somewhat the existing pressure in the present halls. This structure will be

connected with the old buildings by an underground corridor, through which it will receive its heat and food supplies from the present boiler house and kitchen.

As before remarked, the number of patients under treatment at the close of the year was three hundred and sixty-eight (368), some eighteen (18) more than the Asylum buildings was designed to accommodate. That some of its halls must of necessity be unduly full is self evident. It is equally clear that, under such conditions, the highest curative results are of difficult attainment. This embarrassment, which has been felt for several years, has been gradually increasing, and is likely so to do, unless timely provision be made to prevent it. There has been a very decided increase of the number of patients during the last ten (10) years. In April, 1883, they numbered two hundred and ninety-five (295); October 1, 1893, the number under treatment was three hundred and sixty-eight (368), an increase of seventy-three (73) and an average increase of about seven and three tenths (7.3) each year. At this rate, they would number, ten (10) years hence, no less than four hundred and forty-one (441). It has been evident to the trustees for several years that an early enlargement of the present accommodations was imperative, if the asylum is to pursue successfully its beneficent work. Adequate room is a *sine qua non* to the attainment of such results as have been heretofore reached. The building in process of erection, designed as it is for convalescent patients only, will relieve but little the existing pressure in the old halls. This can be removed only by the erection of additional buildings.

In discussions had as to the best means of relief, it has been suggested that all present and anticipated evils arising from crowding, may be best averted by the erection of a plain, two-storied building of brick; to consist of a centre and two wings, capable of accommodating some fifty (50) or sixty (60) patients, and so planned as to allow of such future extensions as future exigencies may require. The subject is urgent, demanding early examination, and is respectfully commended to your consideration.

During the past year, the first superintendent of this institution, the venerable Dr. George Chandler of Worcester, Mass., has passed from temporal to eternal life; at the mature age of eighty-seven (87) years. Upon its opening, in October, 1842, he took temporary charge of it, and held the office of superintendent some three (3) years. It is a singular fact that he survived all of his successors except the last; the first, Dr. Andrew McFarland, dying November 22, 1891; the second, Dr. John E. E. Tyler, in 1878; and third, Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft, on the 30th day of April, 1891. It can be said with truth that the past success of this institution has been very largely due to the wise devotion of these four men to its highest interests.

Another year's experience of asylum life at our summer sanitarium, at Long Pond, has more fully demonstrated the wisdom of the purchase of that estate. A large number of patients of quiet characteristics have passed more or less of the summer there, to their enjoyment and advantage. The happy results of the great amount of out-door life afforded them in that peaceful abode is strong proof that the growing practice of giving to patients a greater degree of freedom in the open air is a wise departure from the older asylum treatment.

Our grounds in that locality are admirably adapted to work in this direction. Lying upon the west shore of the pond, to which they gradually slope, and sheltered by high hills from exposure to north and north-west winds, out-door life is comfortable there for one half of the entire year. An occasional change of residence from the asylum to this pleasant sanitarium is beneficial to patients, just as a temporary change from town to country life is to the advantage of such persons in ordinary health as make it.

The more the physical causes of insanity are investigated and controlled, the greater degree of success attends efforts for their removal. Nothing seems to aid more in this direction than agencies fitted to restore to its former vigor impaired physical power.

A second cottage is greatly needed at this locality, and will be provided as soon as the requisite means for its construction

WALKER SUMMER COTTAGE AND LAKE PENACOOK.



can be obtained. If New Hampshire would keep abreast of other states in the treatment of her insane, she must make timely provision for the care of this unfortunate class of her people.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
FRANKLIN D. AYER,
JOHN E. BARRY,
C. P. FROST,
MORRIS CHRISTIE,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
JOHN C. FRENCH,
CHARLES A. TUFTS,
EDWARD SPALDING,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, N. H., November 16, 1893.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent respectfully submits the fifty-first annual report of the New Hampshire asylum for the year ending September 30, 1893.

The year commenced with three hundred and fifty-seven patients — one hundred and seventy-two men, and one hundred and eighty-four women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and fifty-seven — seventy-five men and eighty-two women.

The number of different persons treated during the year was four hundred and eight — two hundred and forty-eight men, and two hundred and sixty women.

The mortality rate for the year was 7.2 per cent. The general health of the house has been excellent. During the summer one of the nurses went home to care for her sister, who was sick with typhoid fever. A few days after her return, she herself came down with the disease. She was promptly isolated, and placed under special nursing, both by day and night. She made a good recovery, and no other case has occurred. With this exception, no other acute infectious or contagious sickness has made its appearance in the house.

The percentage of recoveries, based upon the number of cases admitted, and excluding all recoveries from opium or alcohol habits, was 25.30 per cent. This is two or three per cent. higher than has occurred during the past few years, and in view of the large proportion of incurable cases among those admitted, is probably as large a percentage of recovery as can be attained.

The past year witnessed a memorable event which at first



BANCROFT BUILDING.—FROM THE SOUTH.

bade fair to mark a new era in New Hampshire's care of her pauper insane. On the night of February 9, 1893, the Strafford county asylum was burned to the ground for the second time, and forty-one inmates horribly perished in the flames. It is needless to recall the harrowing details; suffice to say it excited the horror and indignation of all thinking people throughout the country. The legislature was in session at the time, and promptly ordered an investigation by the state board of health and lunacy. Dr. Watson's thorough report aroused great interest in this and adjacent states. Immediate steps were taken toward state care of the pauper insane. Fortunately or unfortunately, as one may choose to regard it, the bill as drawn up did not meet with the approval of the county delegations, and was overwhelmingly defeated. The proposed bill was hastily formulated, and, in the shape in which it was submitted, was undoubtedly defective, particularly in the manner in which the chronic pauper insane were to be located and cared for at the present New Hampshire asylum, and in the fact that state support was not entertained.

It would seem especially important that the present asylum, after having reached a high position among similar curative hospitals throughout this and other countries, should not become a mere poorhouse for the housing of the pauper insane. It was just here that the proposed legislation would have proved an embarrassment for the New Hampshire asylum. The location of a large group of cheaply constructed buildings on the asylum grounds, the identification of an almshouse with the present institution, could only prove disadvantageous to the latter. If such additions are to be made to the present asylum buildings as were proposed, the utmost care should be taken against interfering with the remedial agencies and methods of the present institution. The location of the new structure, and its harmonious relationship with the older institution, are matters of vital importance. A mistake in location, a management not in harmony with the methods that prevail in the present asylum, and which long experience in this and other states has demonstrated to be the wisest and best, would only impair the remedial usefulness of the asylum, and be disastrous to the proper care and treat-

ment of the patients committed here. Unless such harmonious relationship could be attained, it would be far wiser to locate the proposed buildings elsewhere, and entirely independent of the present asylum.

Experience in other states and countries has demonstrated that that liberality of management which is so essential to secure proper care and treatment of both the acute and chronic insane, can best be accomplished under the protecting and providing arm of the state. State supervision and state support are now receiving recognition everywhere. If these unfortunate classes are thrown upon town and county support the policy is too likely to become narrow and parsimonious, and the institution degenerate into a meagre and cheerless almshouse.

The subject of state support, therefore, proved too important for the limited time assigned for its disposal. The hastily devised and defective measures, providing for town and county support in a state almshouse located on the asylum grounds, met with defeat, as was well it should. It is to be hoped that at some time in the future, state support itself will receive intelligent recognition in New Hampshire, and that sufficient time will be devoted to the maturing of a plan that will not only provide well for the unfortunate patients, but reflect credit upon the state.

However remiss the legislature of 1893 may have been in adopting any comprehensive method of state support, they responded promptly and liberally to the petition of your board for means with which to erect a detached building for men, similar in aim and character to the Bancroft building for women. An appropriation of \$25,000 was voted for the erection of this building, and for the wiring of the entire institution for electricity.

The demand for such a building has long been felt. There is no question that the smaller detached structure is more efficacious in the treatment of certain forms and stages of mental disease than the larger, more stereotyped style of asylum architecture. The long ward, the large dormitory, and the continuous block construction is suited for the chronic and semi-demented patients. But a detached building of small size is quite important in any

BANCROFT BUILDING.—INTERIOR.



institution that would desire to be well equipped for the treatment of mental disease. It can be small, for the number of cases that will occupy it at any one time is necessarily small. It should be detached, that the separation from other classes of mental disease may be as complete as possible. It should be sufficiently elastic in its interior arrangement of rooms, as to admit of individualization of care and treatment. These various points have been considered in the planning of this new building. Although the amount of the appropriation is rather small for the double purpose in view, it is to be hoped that it will prove sufficiently large for the erection of a house that will fulfil the requirements that will be made upon it. Certainly the building will be an ornament to the grounds and older structures, and architecturally will leave little to be desired. The old colonial mansion house type is well adapted for the particular ends sought for in the erection of the building. Cases of mild melancholia, of nervous exhaustion, as well as convalescents from more serious attacks of mental disease, can be cared for within its walls.

Work was begun upon the foundations in August, and at the present time the stone work is completed. It was thought best to stay operations at this point, and proceed with the superstructure in the spring. It is thought advisable to provide a brick underground tunnel connecting the house with the Kimball wing. Food supplies from the general kitchen, and steam and hot water from the boiler house can be easily and economically furnished through this sub-way. The cost of a tunnel will be little if any more than a passage-way above ground which can with difficulty be made ornamental, and which would take up valuable space.

Concerning the second purpose of the appropriation, that of wiring the entire institution for incandescent lighting, it may be said that a comprehensive system of wiring was finally determined upon, and bids were received from various companies. That of the Manchester Heating and Lighting Company was finally accepted as being not only the cheapest, but as containing the most liberal proposal in the matter of altering old gas

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fixtures, of placing concealed or moulding work as desired, and of wiring for two circuits in every wing and building—one, a larger circuit for evening use only, the other, smaller and designed for all-night work. By the cutting out of the larger circuit, not only will needless and extravagant use of the current be prevented in the night, but in case the institution should install a plant of its own, there will be no danger of overloading a smaller engine and dynamo which will supply the smaller all-night circuit. The number of lights available on this all-night circuit will be limited to the capacity of the smaller engine and dynamo.

The work of wiring was begun in July, and has been steadily pushed forward to completion.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The fourth class graduated last June. The graduating exercises were held as usual in the chapel, and the address was delivered by Dr. Julia Wallace Russell. The class comprised the following members : Miss Jennie N. Peach, Miss Vivia M. Lohnas, Miss Winnie Sleeper, Mrs. Alma D. Hale, Miss Flora P. Scruton, Miss Agnes Marie Levinsohn, all of whom passed successfully the examinations, after giving two years' faithful service to the institution.

The work of the school is manifest each year in the character of the service in the institution. Mrs. M. C. Godfrey completed in June her first year as superintendent of the school, and by her faithfulness and efficiency has demonstrated her peculiar fitness for the responsible position held by her. The interesting address delivered by Dr. Julia Wallace Russell, will be found in the appendix.

THE WALKER SUMMER COTTAGE.

On the 20th of April, the cottage was opened with seventeen patients—fifteen men and two women. As in previous years the place was put under the immediate supervision of Mr. Tandy and his wife. The work of improving and developing



WALKER SUMMER COTTAGE.

the grounds has continued during the season. During the spring and summer the new avenue to the highway was completed, and a handsome stone gateway was erected. This approach to the cottage not only saves climbing many steep hills, but discloses delightful views of the lake, distant mountains, and surrounding hills. The nursery for fruits has already begun to yield, and demonstrates the peculiar fitness of this sheltered sunny corner of the grounds for its purpose. During the season there was a constant succession of garden vegetables sufficient to supply the entire family at the cottage. Two hundred bushels of potatoes were raised on the place. About four acres were fertilized and sowed with grass. Another year three more acres will be brought into good grass land. The farm connected with the cottage at Lake Penacook bids fair in a few years to be a profitable addition to that of the Asylum proper.

In addition to the work upon the grounds, the cottage was painted both inside and out, to the great improvement of the place.

At the meeting of your board in May, 1892, it was voted to select a suitable site for a cottage for men on the grounds at the lake. Your committee, after thorough inspection of the entire estate, selected a sightly spot on the high ground to the southwest of the Walker cottage, just above the new avenue. The ground was graded, and a driveway from the avenue was made. The ascent is by an easy grade. The view from the terrace is very fine. The need of a cottage for men at this place has long been felt and it is to be hoped that in a short time some way will be found by which it can be erected.

In July, several women patients took up their residence at the place. Nearly all were very much benefited by the change and the open-air life. In a few the gain in physical strength was remarkable, and a gratifying testimonial to the value of the place as a remedial agent. In all, forty patients were cared for at different times during the summer months. Besides this number, one hundred and fifty-six dinners were furnished those who were driven up for the day from the Asylum. Not the least among the many advantages of the Walker cottage, is the

delightful change and outing for the day which the place affords for many who cannot spend all their time there, and yet are greatly benefited by the ride and change of a few hours. A few evening piazza and lawn parties and one delightful day picnic in the pine grove at the entrance proved very attractive. Mr. and Mrs. Tandy deserve great credit for their interest in the work of the season at the cottage.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

In the spring the entire barn with adjoining wings was shingled with best rift cypress shingles. During the season a new horse stable has been fitted up in the west wing with running water, and an outside entrance. Hereafter it will not be necessary for the horses to enter the part occupied by the cows. The cellar for vegetables has been finished.

In the winter a new cold storage was put in the large room adjoining the kitchen. There is now every facility for keeping milk, butter, eggs, and kitchen supplies.

During the summer an outside iron fire-escape was placed on the west end of the laundry building. Every wing and building has now a double exit except the chapel building.

The wash-rooms and water-closets in wards 14 and 15 were fitted with tile floors and thoroughly re-plumbed with the best and latest appliances. In making these changes the old hot and cold water iron-piping was replaced with enamelled brass pipe.

Entire new floors of rift Southern pine were laid during the summer months in two offices and the front hall, and in the dining-rooms of wards 13 and 14.

During the period while the patients in the Bancroft building were at the lake many rooms were painted, and, by the addition of two solid partitions at the proper places in the second and third floors, a suite of rooms was gained for the first assistant physician, and on the third floor accommodations for nine nurses. This will prove a desirable change. Not only will valuable room in the Bancroft building be utilized, but

another important point will be gained—the location of a medical officer in this building. It is very desirable, that as far as practicable, officers should be located in detached buildings.

A private telephone service has been installed with six stations. The engineer's house, the boiler house, the Kent building, the Bancroft building, and the first assistant physician's rooms in the latter building are now all connected with the central office.

Six self-winding electric clocks regulated by the Western Union Telegraph Company have been located at important points in the house as well as in the kitchen and central office, and have proved of much value in furnishing uniform and correct time—an item of much importance in a large hospital.

THE WINTER WORKSHOP.

The shop has not only proved of much value in furnishing employment for many who would have remained unemployed to their own detriment, but it has sent out much creditable work. During the year, 4,164 brooms have been manufactured, 250 mattresses upholstered, and a volume of 550 pages, entitled "Archives of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane," has been printed, together with an edition of one of the reports for the year 1856, which had passed out of print. The "Archives" proves to be a work of much historical value, containing as it does all the early newspaper accounts relating to the asylum movement in New Hampshire during the decade beginning with the year 1830. Besides this much minor printing has been done, 28 suits of clothes manufactured, and all the chairs reseated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In October, 1893, Dr. A. C. Nason resigned his position as second assistant physician, after a service of nine years, to enter into general practice in pursuance of a long cherished plan. It was with sincere regret that Dr. Nason's resignation was accepted. By his faithfulness, his interest in his work, and his excellent judgment, he proved a most valuable assistant. He left the institu-

tion with the most cordial wishes of all for success in his new work.

Dr. C. S. Bartlett, a graduate of the class of 1892 of the Dartmouth Medical School, was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Nason. Dr. Bartlett comes to us after a year's experience in the wards of the Tewksbury almshouse, and enters upon his work with gratifying interest.

The position of resident engineer and plumber has been filled acceptably by Mr. Frederick Booth, who has proved himself well fitted for the responsibilities of the place. As was anticipated, quite a relief was experienced in having the engineer a resident on the grounds.

During the year Mr. B. B. Davis and pupils gave two concerts, Granville Wardwell a lecture "From Boston to Chicoutimi," Nevers and Jones a minstrel entertainment, and the Essex Quartette assisted by Miss Inez Fairbanks and Miss Colburn gave a very pleasant concert and reading.

The following newspapers throughout the year have kindly furnished the institution with their weekly issues: *Granite State News*, *Manchester Weekly Union*, *People and Patriot*, *Concord Evening Monitor*, *Nashua Gazette*, *The Farmer's Cabinet*, *Berlin Independent*, *The Morning Star*, *The New Hampshire Gazette*, *The Mountaineer*, *Cheshire Republican*, *Sandwich Reporter*, *The Analecta*, *The Belknap Republican*, *Carroll County Pioneer*, *Manchester Weekly Budget*, *Exeter Gazette*, *The Derry News*, *The Merrimack Journal*, *The Great Falls Free Press*, *The Weekly Times*, *Peterborough Transcript*, *The States and Union*, and the *Northern Herald*.

To you, gentlemen, I wish to express my profound appreciation for your interest and support which has been freely tendered upon all occasions.

C. P. BANCROFT,
Superintendent.

Concord, N. H., September 30, 1893.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the hospital October 1, 1892.....	172	185	357
Cases admitted during the year.....	81	85	166
Discharged within the year.....	76	78	154
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	14	14	28
as recovered from other than first.....	7	7	14
as recovered from alcoholism.....	5		5
as much improved.....	5	10	15
as improved.....	10		20
as not improved.....	16	18	34
as not insane.....		1	1
Deaths.....	19	18	37
Patients remaining October 1, 1893.....	176	192	368
Number of different persons treated in the year.....	248	260	508
Number of different persons admitted.....	76	82	157
Number of different persons recovered.....	28	21	44
Daily average number of persons.....	188.72	198.63	389.02

TABLE II.

Showing the result in all under treatment during the year.

	Of those in the asylum at the beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered....	9	11	20	12	10	22	21	21	42
" much improved	1	6	7	4	4	8	5	10	15
" improved.....	9	8	12	1	1	2	10	10	20
" not improved..	4	8	12	12	10	22	16	18	34
" alcoholism.....				5		5	5		5
" not insane.....		1	1					1	1
Died.....	10	13	23	9	5	14	19	18	37
Remaining improved....	28	54	82	17	28	45	45	82	127
" not improved..	111	96	207	20	14	34	181	110	241
" not insane.....									

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TABLE III.

Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the asylum.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	8,127	2,962	6,109
Discharged.....	2,843	2,672	5,515
" recovered.....	1,070	1,024	2,094
" improved.....	692	710	1,402
" not improved.....	608	550	1,158
Died.....	561	482	1,042

TABLE IV.

Showing number and character of those recovered during the year.

	Cases in which recurrence is established.			Cases in which recurrence is not established.			Total of both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....				12	11	24	18	11	24
" second "				2	2	4	2	2	4
" third "					2	2		2	2
" fourth "	1	1	2				1	1	2
" sixth "	2	1	3				2	1	3
" eighth "		2	2					2	2
" tenth "	1	1	2				1	1	2
Unknown.....	2	1	3				2	1	3
	6	6	12	15	15	30	21	21	42

TABLE V.

Showing duration of insanity in those recovered during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	5	4	9
One to three months.....	3	3	6
Three to four months.....	3	1	4
Six to twelve months.....	5	5	10
More than one year.....	2	6	8
Unknown.....	3	2	5
	21	21	42

TABLE VI.

Showing number of admissions to this asylum in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	60	62	122
" second "	18	11	24
" third "	4	5	9
" fourth "	2	1	3
" fifth "	1	4	5
" ninth "		1	1
" tenth "	1	1	2
	81	85	166

TABLE VII.

Showing number of the attack of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	61	61	122
Second.....	9	8	17
Third.....	1	4	5
Fourth.....	2	1	3
Fifth.....	1	2	3
Sixth.....	1	1	2
Eighth.....		2	2
Tenth.....	1		1
Twelfth.....		1	1
Fifteenth.....		1	1
Not insane.....		1	1
Unknown.....	5	3	8
	81	85	166

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TABLE VIII.

Showing duration of insanity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	15	10	25
One to three months.....	15	15	30
Three to six months.....	6	8	14
Six to nine months.....	4	5	9
Nine to twelve months.....	2	9	11
Twelve to eighteen months.....	6	3	9
Eighteen months to two years.....	5	3	8
Two to three years.....	5	6	11
Three to four years.....	2	1	3
Five to ten years.....	11	15	26
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	2	3
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	2	3
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	1	3
Thirty to forty years.....		1	1
Fifty to sixty years.....	2		2
Alcoholism.....		1	1
Not insane.....	4	2	6
Unknown.....			
	81	85	166

TABLE IX.

Showing ages in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	6	8
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	11	5	16
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	4	11	15
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	8	7	15
Thirty-five to forty years.....	12	11	23
Forty to forty-five years.....	11	9	20
Forty-five to fifty years.....	11	10	21
Fifty to sixty years.....	10	13	23
Sixty to seventy years.....	9	10	19
Seventy to eighty years.....	2	1	3
Over eighty years.....		1	1
	81	85	166

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TABLE X.

Showing form of disease in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	15	18	28
Sub-acute mania.....	7	4	11
Recurrent mania.....	2	7	9
Chronic mania.....	14	12	26
Circular mania.....	3	7	10
Epileptic mania.....	2	4	6
Acute melancholia.....	15	21	36
Chronic melancholia.....	2	2	4
Recurrent melancholia.....		1	1
Melancholia with stupor.....	1	.....	1
Acute dementia.....	1	.....	1
Secondary dementia.....	3	2	5
Senile dementia.....	3	.....	3
Structural brain disease.....	3	1	4
Congenital imbecile.....		2	2
Hypochondriasis.....		2	2
Paresis.....	1	2	3
Developmental insanity.....	3	2	5
Acute alcoholism.....	1	.....	1
Alcoholism.....	5	.....	5
Hystero-mania.....		1	1
Myophobia.....		1	1
Not insane.....		1	1
	81	85	166

TABLE XI.

Showing complications in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	10	11	21
Intemperance.....	11	1	12
Epilepsy.....	2	4	6
Cigarette poisoning.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	.....	1
Morphine poisoning.....	1	1
Uterine diseases.....		7	7
Stricture of rectum.....		1	1
Locomotor ataxy.....	1	1
	28	24	52

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TABLE XII.

Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the asylum at the beginning of the year...	29	36	65
Of those admitted during the year.....	15	33	48
	44	69	113

TABLE XIII.

Showing civil condition of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	36	45	81
Single.....	35	30	65
Widowed.....	6	9	15
Divorced.....	2	1	3
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
	81	85	166

TABLE XIV.

Showing occupations of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Housewives.....		50	50
Laborers.....	17	.....	17
Farmers.....	18	.....	18
Mill operatives.....	7	7	14
Domestics.....		9	9
Shoe operatives.....	4	1	5
Merchants.....	1	.....	1
Carpenters.....	1	.....	1
Printers.....	2	.....	2
Clerks.....	3	.....	3
Dressmakers.....		2	2
Tailoress.....		1	1
Stone-masons.....	3	.....	3
Restaurant keeper.....	1	.....	1
Type-setter.....	1	.....	1
Students.....	1	8	9
Clergyman.....	1	.....	1
Physician.....	1	.....	1
School teacher.....		2	2
Nurses.....		2	2
Travelling salesman.....	1	.....	1
Jeweller.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	2
Chairmaker.....	1	.....	1
Carriage trimmers.....	3	.....	3
Stationary engineer.....	1	.....	1
Wood-carver.....	1	.....	1
Moulder.....	1	.....	1
Dyers.....	2	.....	2
Barber.....	1	.....	1
None.....	4	8	12
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
	81	85	166

TABLE XV.

Showing nativity of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire	49	56	105
Maine	4	2	6
Massachusetts.....	4	8	12
Vermont	4	1	5
New York.....		1	1
Connecticut.....	1		1
Pennsylvania.....	1		1
North Carolina.....		1	1
Kentucky		1	1
Canada.....	4	4	8
P. E. Island	1		1
Ireland.....	4	8	12
England.....	2	1	3
Scotland	1	1	2
Germany.....	2		2
Switzerland.....	1		1
Finland.....	1		1
Unknown	2	1	3
	81	85	166

TABLE XVI.

Showing residence of those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough County	20	18	38
Merrimack ".....	20	21	41
Cheeshire ".....	6	7	13
Rockingham ".....	8	12	20
Strafford ".....	5	8	13
Grafton ".....	2	9	11
Belknap ".....	5		5
Coös ".....	1	1	2
Sullivan ".....	4	4	8
Carroll ".....	4	2	6
Connecticut.....	1		1
Vermont		1	1
Massachusetts.....	8	2	5
Unknown.....	2		2
	81	85	166

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what authority committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends.....	40	60	100
By state commissioners of lunacy.....	5	6	11
By counties	13	7	20
By towns or cities.....	17	9	26
By courts	3	1	4
By self.....	2	2	4
By order of the Governor.....	1	.....	1
	81	85	166

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Self or friends.....	89	52	91
Counties.....	15	8	23
Towns or cities.....	9	8	17
State, including cases sent by the supreme court, by order of the Governor, and by the commissioners of lunacy.....	18	17	35
	81	85	166

TABLE XIX.

Deaths during the year and their causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Structural disease of the brain.....	6	5	11
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	1	1	2
" " chronic "	.....	1	1
" " acute mania.....	2	.....	2
" " chronic mania.....	1	1	2
" " senile dementia.....	4	.....	4
" " chronic "	.....	1	1
Hæmoptysis	1	.....	1
Oedema of lungs	1	2	3
Old age.....	1	2	3
Epilepsy	1	.....	1
Phtisis pulmonalis .....	.....	1	1
Tabes dorsalis.....	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis abdominalis.....	.....	1	1
Secondary hemorrhage from cut throat.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia.....	.....	1	1
Diarrœa.....	.....	1	1
	19	18	37

TABLE XX.
Showing ages at time of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years old	1	2	3
" 30 and 40 "	3	2	5
" 40 and 50 "	2	3	5
" 50 and 60 "	4	4	8
" 60 and 70 "	3	3	6
" 70 and 80 "	5	2	7
Over 80 years old	1	2	3
	19	18	37

TABLE XXI.
Showing ages of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty years of age	2	7	9
Twenty to thirty years old	20	9	29
Thirty to forty "	45	38	78
Forty to fifty "	35	46	81
Fifty to sixty "	35	47	82
Sixty to seventy "	21	38	54
Seventy to eighty "	11	12	23
Over eighty "	7	5	12
	176	192	368

TABLE XXII.
Showing duration of disease in those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From one to two months.....	1	1	2
From two to three months.....	.....	2	2
From three to six months.....	4	5	9
From six to twelve months.....	4	10	14
From twelve to eighteen months.....	8	12	20
From eighteen months to two years.....	4	5	9
From two years to three years.....	12	14	26
From three years to five years.....	28	14	42
From five years to ten years	23	39	62
From ten years to fifteen years	25	25	50
From fifteen years to twenty years	8	21	29
From twenty years to twenty-five years	9	10	19
From twenty-five years to thirty years	15	7	22
From thirty years to forty years	6	14	20
Over forty years.....	6	6	12
Unknown.....	22	7	29
Opium habit.....	1	.....	1
	176	192	368

TABLE XXIII.

Showing prospect of recovery in those admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	24	31	55
Incurable (apparently).....	51	53	104
Alcoholism.....	6	.....	6
Not insane.....	.....	1	1
	81	85	166

TABLE XXIV.

Prospects of those remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	9	20	29
Incurable (apparently).....	165	172	337
Opium habit.....	1	1
Alcoholism.....	1
	176	192	368

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TABLE XXV.

Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths, from the opening of the asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47	.....	.....	.....
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70	.....	.....	.....
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76	.....	.....	.....
1846	98	76	26	23	18	11	174	98	.....	.....	.....
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100	.....	.....	.....
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109	.....	.....	.....
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114	.....	.....	.....
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	.....	.....	.....
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117	.....	.....	.....
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	.....	.....	.....
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143	.....	.....	.....
1854	141	128	63	24	22	14	284	161	.....	.....	.....
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155	.....	.....	.....
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154	.....	.....	.....
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170	.....	.....	.....
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	.....	.....	.....
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94.0	88.0	182.0
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90.0	100.0	190.0
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	191.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.8
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	116.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	285	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	387	253	123.1	125.9	249.0
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	118.8	128.44	242.82
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	273	127.8	139.5	267.8
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275.0
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	416	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131.0	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	130.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	498	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	148	128	32	28	28	38	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34
1888	137	125	38	26	35	28	486	339	150.49	188.59	334.06
1889	155	158	41	38	34	36	494	337	161.06	175.80	336.86
1890	276	223	79	28	68	53	602	364	166.52	184.57	351.09
1891	173	165	42	40	37	38	527	372	175.62	184.99	360.61
1892	169	181	51	39	40	42	531	359	181.40	182.38	363.73
1893	168	154	47	35	34	37	508	368	183.72	193.63	369.02

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The following statement of receipts and expenditures, from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893, inclusive, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand	\$2,716.63
Cash received for board of private patients	48,106.94
received for board of town patients	4,355.21
received for board of county patients	6,781.15
received of financial agent for aid to patients	10,000.00
received of state treasurer for aid to indigent	
patients	6,000.00
received of state treasurer for board of criminal insane	4,228.24
received of state treasurer for board of patients transferred to state support by order	
of commissioners of lunacy	13,489.07
received of financial agent as income from	
Isaac Adams fund	180.00
received of financial agent for improvement	
of grounds	500.00
received of state treasurer for library	100.00
received for stock and articles sold	2,869.57
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	\$99,326.81

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EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for meats	\$10,792.11
flour	2,069.80
butter and cheese	4,508.75
sugar and molasses	1,776.12
fish	2,386.04
coffee and tea	1,645.17
fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables	1,156.40
all other table supplies	6,708.57
house furnishing goods	4,804.00
articles furnished and charged	3,244.79
lighting and heating	12,202.63
medical and surgical supplies	1,048.84
services of all forms in care of pa-	
tients and household	24,029.45
ordinary repairs of buildings	6,296.52
permanent improvements	4,153.69
provender	2,544.64
farm expenses, including services,	
farming implements, and all im-	
provements of farm and grounds	6,256.35
stationery, library, printing, etc.	462.44
postage, express, and freights	449.52
travelling expenses of trustees	211.37
public exercises, including Sunday	
services, and all public means to	
interest and occupy patients	899.21
miscellaneous items	44.72
Whole amount expended	\$97,691.13
Balance of income carried to new account	1,635.68
	<hr/>
	\$99,326.81

C. P. BANCROFT,
Treasurer.

CONCORD, October 1, 1893.

REPORT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 361

I have examined the accounts of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, and find them correct and sustained by the proper vouchers.

JOHN C. FRENCH, *Auditor.*

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 10, 1893.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The committee appointed May 18, 1893, to procure the erection of a building for the accommodation of convalescent male patients, having attended to the duty assigned them, respectfully report that the amount of money placed at their disposal was about twenty-three thousand dollars; that they have procured carefully digested plans of the contemplated building, in accordance with which the stone-work has been substantially completed at a cost of fifteen hundred sixty-nine dollars and forty-one cents, and, that contracts for the superstructure will be made at an early day, in the hope that it may be finished during the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. FROST,

J. B. WALKER,

C. P. BANCROFT,

Building Committee.

CONCORD, November 16, 1893.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane:

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893, inclusive; and of the amounts and investments of the permanent funds of the asylum in his custody at this date.

RECEIPTS.

Cash brought from last year's account	\$8,908.31
received for bonds paid	2,000.00
received from the estate of the late Abigail	
B. Walker	15,000.00
received for interest and dividends	<u>15,674.91</u>
	<u>\$41,583.22</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for securities purchased	\$21,562.14
Charles P. Bancroft, treasurer	11,533.65
for insurance	819.42
for painting Long Pond cottage	355.76
for salary of financial agent, rent of safe,	
and sundry small expenses	853.32
carried to new account	<u>6,458.93</u>
	<u>\$41,583.22</u>

The following are the several permanent funds of the asylum, accompanied by lists of the securities in which they are invested:

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock	400.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
1 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bond	1,000.00
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	\$3,000.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	10,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	1,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
2 shares Northern Railroad stock	200.00
3 shares State National Bank stock	300.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds	2,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	3,000.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	2,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond	1,000.00
6 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds	3,300.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00

REPORT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 365

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds	\$4,000.00
1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond	500.00
1 Concord & Montreal Railroad bond	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	200.00

	\$6,000.00

DANFORTH FUND.

(Legacy of Mary Danforth, of Boscawen.)

4 shares Suffolk National Bank stock	\$400.00
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FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Miss Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the state, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved	
August 4, 1887	\$26,378.43

FULLER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francestown.)

20 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	\$2,000.00
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KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

8 Chicago River Improvement bonds	\$8,000.00
5 Concord bonds	5,000.00
3 Minneapolis bonds	3,000.00
3 United States bonds	1,200.00
10 Spokane & Palouse Railroad bonds	10,000.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds	5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
10 St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad bonds	10,000.00
9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	9,000.00
24 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds	24,000.00
5 Chicago & Northwestern	5,000.00

7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	. . . . .	\$7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	. . . . .	10,000.00
4 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	. . . . .	4,000.00
7 Concord & Montreal Railroad bonds	. . . . .	7,000.00
1 Duluth School Improvement bond	. . . . .	1,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	. . . . .	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock	. . . . .	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	. . . . .	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	. . . . .	200.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock	. . . . .	5,000.00
10 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	. . . . .	1,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock	. . . . .	5,000.00
47 shares State National Bank stock	. . . . .	4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock	. . . . .	700.00
Cash on hand awaiting investment	. . . . .	2,000.00
		\$151,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

This fund is held in trust by the state	\$6,753.49
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PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	\$1,000.00
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PIPER FUND.

(Legacy of Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover.)

1 share Railroad National Bank stock	\$100.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

8 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds	\$7,000.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds	5,000.00

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3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	\$3,000.00
1 United States Registered bond	<u>5,000.00</u>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of the Countess of Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	<u>2,000.00</u>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 Iowa Loan & Trust Company bonds	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	<u>1,000.00</u>
	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey Smith, of Hanover.)

1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond	\$500.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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WALKER FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Abigail B. Walker, of Concord.)

3 Salt Lake City bonds	\$3,000.00
2 St. Louis bonds	2,000.00
5 Cleveland bonds	5,000.00
20 shares Shawmut National Bank stock	2,000.00
25 shares State National Bank stock	<u>2,500.00</u>
	\$14,500.00

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WILLIAMS FUND.

2 shares Railroad National Bank stock . . . \$200.00

CONTINGENT FUND.

Deposit in N. H. Savings Bank, January, 1893 . . . \$394.59

These funds amount in the aggregate to two hundred ninety-three thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-one cents (\$293,226.51), an increase of fifteen thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$15,515.16), due in part to the receipt of Walker fund, to the increase of this and the Kent fund in the sum of one thousand dollars each, and to a small increase of the contingent fund. There has also been a slight increase in the amount paid for insurance the past year.

J. B. WALKER,
Financial Agent.

CONCORD, N. H., November 10, 1893.

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts of the financial agent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893, inclusive, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouch'd for.

I have also examined the securities of the said asylum in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find them all on hand and agreeing with the foregoing statement.

JOHN C. FRENCH,
Auditor.

MANCHESTER, N. H., November 10, 1893.

GENERAL EXHIBIT.

*Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value, for the year
1893.*

Asparagus	.	.	167	bunches, at \$0.10	\$16.70
Rhubarb	.	.	3,500	pounds, .01	35.00
Lettuce	.	.	3,000	heads, .02½	75.00
Cucumbers	.	.	250	dozen, .15	37.50
Summer squash	.	.	10	barrels, 2.00	20.00
Winter squash	.	.	6	tons, 21.00	126.00
Peas	.	.	98½	bushels, 1.00	98.50
Radishes	.	.	430	bunches, .03½	15.05
Beet greens	.	.	87	bushels .45	39.15
String beans	.	.	12½	" 1.00	12.50
Shell beans	.	.	18	" 1.00	18.00
Pickling cucumbers	.	.	8	" 1.00	8.00
Tomatoes (ripe)	.	.	91	" 1.00	91.00
Tomatoes (green)	.	.	34	" .50	17.00
Sweet corn	.	.	450	dozen, .10	45.00
Early cabbage	.	.	1,050	heads, .06	63.00
Winter cabbage	.	.	1,600	" .06	96.00
Cabbage fed to cows					15.00
Beets	.	.	164	bushels, .50	82.00
Beets for stock	.	.	103	" .45	46.35
Potatoes	.	.	372	" .70	260.40
Small potatoes	.	.	42	" .20	8.40
Turnips (table and stock)	.	.	408	" .45	183.60
Early celery	.	.	1,500	heads, .10	150.00
Late celery	.	.	6,000	" .05	300.00

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Onions	158	bushels,	.75	\$118.50
Parsnips	175	"	.75	131.25
Carrots				
Horse-radish				
Salsify				
Ensilage, corn				
Corn				
Corn for seed				
Corn stover				
Ensilage, row				
Corn for soiling				
Oats " "				
Rye " "				
Rye straw				
Hay				
Milk produced				
Pork for use				
Pork sold				
Pigs sold				
Calves sold				
Beef for use				
Hides sold				
Ice cut for use				
Ice sold				
 Sheets				
Pillow slips				
Mattresses				
Pillow ticks				
Bed spreads				
Comfortables				
Table covers				
Napkins				85
Towels				665

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Curtains	166
Stand covers	37
<u>Laundry bags</u>	15
	12
	40
	32
	8
	13
	142
	12
	7
	5
Nursing	28
October	25
November	36
December	252
January	
February	
March	ts.
April	ders.
May	els.
June	
July	
August	
September	

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Onions	158	bushels,	.75	\$118.50
Parsnips	175	"	.75	131.25
Carrots				68.00
Horse-�a				
Salsify				
Ensilage				
Corn				
Corn for				
Corn sto				
Ensilage				
Corn for				
Oats "				
Rye "				
Rye stra				
Hay				
Milk prc				
Pork for				
Pork sol				
Pigs sol				
Calves s				
Beef for				
Hides sc				
Ice cut i				
Ice sold				

Curtains	166
Stand covers	37
Laundry bags	15
Carpets	12
Rugs	40
Chairs reseated	32
Hassocks	8
Horse blankets	13
Dresses	142
Skirts	12
Basques	7
Underwaists	5
Gents' aprons	28
Bibs	25
Shirts	36
Days' miscellaneous work	252

Made in General Kitchen.

Canned fruit	361 quarts.
Jelly	186 tumblers.
Cucumber pickles	3 barrels.
Piccalilli	3½ "
Mince meat	2 "

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information, as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers will be furnished.

With the application a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case if possible.

On no account should deception be practised. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of , of the town of , in the county of , and State of , as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the City of Concord, we, of the town of , in the county of , and State of , and , of the town of , in the county of , and State of , jointly and severally promise to agree to and with said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer dollars and cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning to said asylum in case of escape; to remove from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in possession on admission, or given to afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands this day of , 189 .

Attest:

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

Note.—Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New Hampshire:

Respectfully represents that , an insane person resident of in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

Dated at , 189 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of , hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said is an indigent insane person.

N. B.—Please write whether the insane person has any property, and if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE.—The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY PATIENTS.

We, , hereby order the committal of to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of , in accordance with the statute, during residence at said asylum.

_____ 189 .

NOTE.—To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

N. B.—Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extract from the laws at the foot of this blank.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of _____, of
_____ , made within one week prior to date, we certify
that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at
the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____, M. D.
_____, M. D.

_____, _____, 189 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above
certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the
signers reputable physicians.

_____, _____, 189 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECTION 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

LAWs

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.	SECTION
SECTION	
1. Corporate name.	21. When means of support fail, counties to support on notice.
2. Trustees, how appointed.	22. What inmates of asylum for insane supported by state.
3. Tenure of office of trustees.	23. County may recover expense paid.
4. Trustees to manage affairs of asylum.	24. Concord not liable.
5. To appoint officers, etc.	25. Certain insane persons to be supported by state.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.	26. Annual appropriation for indigent insane.
7. To make regulations.	DISCHARGE FROM ASYLUM.
8. May hold property in trust.	27. How discharged from asylum.
9. Shall make report annually.	28. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.	29. Superintendent to furnish stationery to patients, and transmit their letters to trustees.
11. Asylum's land taken for highways only by authority of legislature.	
12. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.	CORONER'S INQUEST IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.
13. Annual appropriation to library.	30. Inquest on patient suddenly deceased.
COMMITMENT TO ASYLUMS.	COMMISSION OF LUNACY.
14. Parent, guardian, etc., may commit.	31. Insane persons wards of state.
15. Insane paupers, how committed by town.	32. Commission of lunacy.
16. County paupers, how committed.	33. Powers and duties of commission of lunacy.
17. Dangerous insane persons, how committed.	34. Records and reports of commission of lunacy.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.	35. Superintendents to make reports to commission of lunacy.
19. Regulations for commitments to the asylum to govern commitments to other institutions.	36. Annual appropriation for expenses of commission.
SUPPORT AT ASYLUM.	
20. When county shall support insane person.	

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve

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trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The asylum may take and hold in trust any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report, covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during the year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum. It shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state on or before the first day of December.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect; and make to the legislature, at each biennial session, a report which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the first day of the December next preceding such session.

SECT. 11. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 12. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 13. The sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library of the asylum:

COMMITMENT TO ASYLUMS.

SECT. 14. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree.

SECT. 15. Any insane pauper supported by a town may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of the town.

SECT. 16. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any judge thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 17. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian or any other person, as he may order, may commit such insane person to the asylum; and such petition may be filed, notice issued, and hearing had in vacation or otherwise.

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SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by an order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal. Such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate of a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, mayor, or one of the selectmen, certifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. All laws relative to the commitment of insane persons to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane shall govern the commitment of insane persons to all other places in this state where insane persons are confined; but no insane person, other than a pauper, shall be admitted to any county asylum.

SUPPORT AT ASYLUM.

SECT. 20. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this state, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 21. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent shall immediately cause notice in writing of the fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed; and such county shall pay to the asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 22. Any insane person charged with an offense, the punishment whereof is death or confinement in the state prison, committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, shall be supported at the expense of the state during his confinement there. Any other insane person committed to the asylum by the supreme court or a judge thereof, and any insane person committed by a judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 23. The county or town paying the expense of the support of an inmate of the asylum shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of the inmate himself, if of sufficient ability to pay; otherwise of the town, county, or person by law liable for his support.

SECT. 24. The city of Concord shall not be liable for the support of any insane person committed to the asylum, unless he was committed from said city.

SECT. 25. Any insane person who has been an inmate of the asylum for twenty years, and been supported in whole or in part during that time by others than the town or county chargeable therewith, and who has no means of support and no relations chargeable therewith, and who cannot properly be discharged from the asylum, shall be supported there at the expense of the state.

SECT. 26. The sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) is annually appropriated for the support at the asylum of such indigent insane persons belonging to the state as the governor, from time to time, may designate; but two thirds at least of the sum shall be applied to the support of private patients who are not maintained at public charge.

DISCHARGE FROM ASYLUM.

SECT. 27. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, by the commission of lunacy, or by a justice of the supreme court, whenever a further retention at the asylum is, in their opinion, unnecessary; but any person so discharged who was under sentence of imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 28. Some one of the trustees, without previous notice, shall visit the asylum at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every inmate therein to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever he deems it proper, he shall call to his aid two other trustees, who shall, with him, make a further examination of

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such inmate and of the statements by him made. If, in their judgment, a further detention is unnecessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such inmate. They may order such immediate change in the treatment of any inmate as they deem judicious; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 29. The superintendent shall furnish stationery to any inmate who desires it; and shall transmit promptly and without inspection, to the trustee whom the board may designate, all letters addressed to the board by inmates of the asylum.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.

SECT. 30. In event of the sudden death of any inmate, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

SECT. 31. All persons deprived of their liberty in this state by being committed to custody as insane persons, shall be wards of the state and subject to state supervision.

SECT. 32. The state board of health shall constitute a commission of lunacy.

SECT. 33. The commission, by one or more of their members, shall, without previous notice, visit and make thorough inspections of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state, as often as once in four months. They shall examine into the care and treatment of the insane, the sanitary condition of each asylum or institution, and all other matters relating to the general welfare of the inmates. They may order the removal of any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for remedial treatment, and such person while under such treatment shall be supported at the expense of the state. When the need of such treatment shall cease, the commission shall so notify the county, town, or relative liable for the support of such inmate, and if he is longer

continued at the asylum it shall be at the expense of such county, town, or relative.

SECT. 34. The commission shall keep a correct record of the number of commitments, discharges, and deaths at each asylum, institution, or other place of detention, and of the age, sex, and nationality of each person committed, discharged, or deceased, and shall report the same annually to the governor and council, with any other matters or recommendations which in their judgment are important.

SECT. 35. The superintendent of every asylum or other place in this state where insane persons are confined, shall, within three days after the commitment thereto of any person, notify the commission thereof, upon blanks furnished for that purpose ; and the said superintendent shall at all times furnish to the board such information regarding the insane in his charge as they may request.

SECT. 36. To meet the expenses imposed upon the commission by the foregoing sections, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), or so much thereof as may be required, is annually appropriated ; and the expenditures shall be audited by the governor and council.

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878, WITH SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the third Thursday of November of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of May of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting,

which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time, until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board, at their annual meeting.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income therof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experience of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars (\$100) and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine, and make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, of each year.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

N. H. ASYLUM TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

INSTRUCTORS.

MILLIE C. GODFREY, *Superintendent of Nurses.*

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.

EDWARD FRENCH, M. D.

A. C. NASON, M. D.

JULIA WALLACE RUSSELL, M. D.

CHARLES R. WALKER, M. D.

CARRIE M. DEARBORN, Instructor in Cooking.

The trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum having established a training school for nurses at that institution, offer to give women desirous of becoming professional nurses, a two years' course of training in general nursing, with especial reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such instruction must apply to Dr. C. P. Bancroft, superintendent of New Hampshire Asylum, Concord, N. H.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty to thirty-five years. They must be in sound health, and sufficiently interested in the subject of nursing, and free from all incumbrances, so that they can, in all reasonable probability, complete the prescribed course of two years.

The superintendent of nurses has the immediate charge of the training school, under the authority of the superintendent of the asylum, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the asy-

lum. The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the school for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

All nurses are required to be intelligent, trustworthy, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick, the making of beds, changing bed and body linen, managing of helpless patients in bed, etc., giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, prevention and dressing of bed sores, and the proper management of patients under various conditions of disease; the making and applying of bandages; the dispensing of drugs; the management of patients in accidents and emergencies; the application of poultices, the dressing of burns, ulcers, and wounds; the administering of enemas, and the use of the female catheter.

A course in cooking for the sick will be given by a competent instructor from the Boston Cooking School. Instruction will be given by the superintendent of nurses, by the medical staff at the asylum, and by physicians and surgeons resident in the city.

Students in the training school act as nurses in the various wards of the asylum, during their term of service. During the first year they receive from \$3 to \$3.50 per week; during the second year, from \$3.50 to \$4 per week.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses receive, if they pass all the examinations and their service in the asylum has been satisfactory, a diploma, certifying to the completion of the regular training and practice. Nurses who have served the full course in this asylum have found ready engagement as head nurses in the asylum, with wages of \$20 to \$25 per month, or as private nurses outside, at from \$10 to \$15 per week.

Nurses are required to wear at all times while on duty in the wards, the training school uniform.

The school begins in the fall, but accepted candidates may enter at any time, as vacancies occur. They are, as a rule, received in the order of their application.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

1. Name in full of candidate.
2. Are you married, single, or widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment.
4. Age last birthday, date and place of birth.
5. Are you strong and healthy?
6. Height? Weight?
7. Are you free from domestic or other responsibility, so that you are not liable to be called away?
8. Name of any responsible person for reference.
9. Have you ever served in any other asylum or hospital, and if so, when and where?

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to, the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed)

Present address,

Date, 189 .

GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1890.

Ellen H. Colton,	Addie J. Eastman,
Millie C. Godfrey,	Y. Farouhain,
Mary E. Londergan,	Mabel Bacon,
Winifred C. Dillon,	Helen F. Baker,
Sarah A. Taylor,	Annie E. Harris,

Nellie Radman.

CLASS OF 1891.

Katherine Jones,	Gertrude Dillon,
Mary L. Wood,	Lilla M. Felch,
Clara L. Coombs,	Mabel Darling,
Laura J. Hazlitt.	

CLASS OF 1892.

Adelaide G. Waters, Jessie B. Lang,
Ettie E. Cook, Elizabeth Ackland,
 Nettie Kinread.

CLASS OF 1893.

Jennie N. Peach, Vivia M. Lohnas,
Winnie Sleeper, Mrs. Alma D. Hale,
Flora P. Scruton, Agnes Marie Levinsohn.

GRADUATING ADDRESS TO THE CLASS OF 1893.

DELIVERED BY DR. JULIA WALLACE RUSSELL.

The following address was delivered in the asylum chapel on the evening of June 9, to the class of 1893, by Dr. Julia Wallace Russell, of Concord :

Within the last century a new trade or profession has been created for women.

It is within our memory when nearly every family boasted of some member who was said to be a "born nurse," who came to the front in times of sickness, and whose labor of love was sometimes shared by a paid outsider, usually a motherly body supposed to have had a great deal of experience. But that time is past, and now no one who can afford a trained nurse thinks of taking a patient through a severe illness without one any more than a captain willingly takes his ship through a dangerous channel without a pilot.

To Florence Nightingale, we owe the wonderful change that has taken place in the public mind with regard to nursing.

It was in 1820, that the younger of the two daughters of William Shore Nightingale, a rich land-owner of England, was born at Florence, and christened after that lovely city. In her childhood she early developed that intense love for every living suffering thing, that grew with her growth, until it became the master passion of her life. The study of nursing had an irresistible attraction for her. Few people in England at that time valued nursing. Florence Nightingale was convinced that that indifference arose from the all but absolute ignorance of what nursing should be, and she set herself to acquire the necessary

knowledge to enable her to carry it out in the very best and most scientific way.

She never lost an opportunity of visiting a hospital either at home or abroad. She gave up the life of so called pleasure, which it was then considered a young woman of her position ought to lead, and remained several months at an institution in Kaiserworth, Germany. From there she went with the Sisters of St. Vincent in Paris, so anxious was she to see how nursing was carried on under many different systems.

When she returned to England she found a patient that needed all her time and care. This patient was the sanatorium in Harley street, London, for gentlewomen of limited means. Into the saving of this valuable institution, she threw all her energies—working day and night for the poor suffering women. At the close of three years, she found the institution not only in good health, but on the high road to permanent success.

While Miss Nightingale had been quietly working in Harley street, the gravest and most terrible changes had taken place in the affairs of the nation, not only in England, but in those of all Europe. In the autumn of 1854, the horrors of the Crimean war had reached their climax—men were dying like flies. The most thrilling and appalling descriptions of the terrible sufferings of brave men—sufferings caused quite as much by non-sanitary administration as by deadly battles—reached the ears of those at home. It drove the people wild to know their loved ones were dying, and they not able to assist in any way.

But when the news reached Florence Nightingale, she was cool, and decided where her duty lay. She wrote to Mr. Herbert, the Minister of War, that she would come with assistants, if he would accept her services. A reply came back, giving her absolute control over all the nurses, and unlimited power to draw on the government for all she needed for her mission if she would come to Scutari.

It was no easy task to find thirty-seven nurses, willing to go with her and to submit to authority, but she selected the best she could, and they left for the seat of war.

November 5, 1854, Miss Nightingale and her nurses arrived at Scutari, and it was remarked at that time "that their neat black dresses formed a strong contrast to those of the usual hospital attendants." Miss Nightingale's position was a most difficult one. Everything was in disorder, and every official was extremely jealous of interference. She, however, at once impressed upon her staff the duty of obeying the physicians' orders, as she did herself.

During a year and a half the labor of getting the hospitals into working order was enormous, but before peace was declared, they were models of what such institutions may be. The death rate had been reduced from sixty per cent. to one per cent.

One soldier writing home says,—“She is a ministering angel, without any exaggeration, in these hospitals, and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon these miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed, alone with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds.”

Another soldier writes,—“She would speak to one and another, and nod and smile to many more; but she could not do it to all, you know, for we lay there by hundreds; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on our pillows again content.”

But at length the Crimean war came to an end. The nation was prepared to welcome its heroine home. The queen, who had followed her work with constant interest, presented her with a beautiful and costly decoration. The nation gave her £50,000. This munificent gift she refused for herself, but accepted it to found a school for the training of nurses in connection with St. Thomas hospital, London. This institution she quaintly named “An institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants,” and thus the first English training-school for nurses was started in June, 1860. And should you visit St. Thomas hospital to-day, you

would see the beautiful statuette of Florence Nightingale holding a lamp. When our own Longfellow saw this, and remembered the beautiful letters just alluded to, he penned these beautiful lines :

- “ Lo in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.
- “ And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.
- “ On England’s annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
A light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.
- “ A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.”

You see how Florence Nightingale had to contend against public opinion, first, against the people, who thought nursing as a profession unfit for decent women, then with those who admitted it might be followed by the “lower middle class,” and lastly with those who considered it a natural gift.

After the Crimean war her life was one of invalidism ; but the amount of work of all kinds, at home and abroad, that she accomplished was enormous. She wrote several books on nursing and hospitals. The work in military hospitals claimed her chief attention. She was one of the founders of the Red Cross society for the relief of the sick and wounded in war ; “its international code was so broad and clear that it drew the gaze of all mankind, so broad, that it reached the farthest bound of the horizon ; so peaceful, wise, harmless, and fraternal, that all nations and sects could meet in its softened rays, and by its

calm, holy light, reveal to each other their difficulties, compare their views, study methods of humanity, and from time to time learn from and teach to each other things better than they had known."

By its code all military hospitals under its flag become neutral, and can be neither attacked nor captured. Surgeons, nurses, and all officers wearing the insignia of the Red Cross, are protected from capture. Four times it has called the heads of thirty to forty nations to meet through appointed delegates, and confer upon national neutrality and relief in war. It has given the best inventions known to science for the proper handling of mutilated persons, whether soldiers or civilians. The most approved portable hospitals in the world are of the Red Cross.

To-day we have the honor of seeing one of our own country-women president of the American National Red Cross—Miss Clara Barton. In correspondence with her, I asked what was her early education to fit her for this great work that she was now engaged in. She replied,—“ Two years of close confinement caring for an invalid brother turned my mind more carefully to this fine art, when I was but a child, and when our Civil War broke out, I learned my first great lessons in nursing from our army surgeons in their great and often improvised work. They were weary lessons learned in the ghastliness of a midnight tent, where we sought to hold the little ebbing life within; or even in a cave in the hillside, or by the river bank where the poor patients could be best held out of danger. In the Franco-German War of '70-'71, under the auspices of the Red Cross Relief, I walked its hospitals day and night. I served in its camps, and I marched with its men.”

If Florence Nightingale trod a pathless field during the war of the Crimea, how the paths have broadened, and the way been made comparatively easy for those of the present day.

Accounts of this great reform, which had spread in England and on the Continent from year to year, reached this country more or less vaguely, but were without result until in 1872. The men and women belonging to our charity associations, and

visiting our hospitals, felt that they could not do any good or lasting work until the present system of nursing should be changed. The nurses were too few in number, nearly all illiterate, some immoral, others intemperate, and had their places simply as a means of livelihood, and not because they had any aptitude for or knowledge of their profession.

The first school that was established was the training-school connected with the New England Hospital for women and children at Boston Highlands, September 1, 1872. The time of study then required was one year. The New York training-school attached to Bellevue hospital was started May 1, 1873, with a superintendent and five nurses.

Let us take a hasty glance over the work of one of the first graduates of the training-school at Boston Highlands, a name that is familiar to so many physicians and homes, who has established so many training schools in our hospitals, and done such noble work—Miss Linda Richards.

She writes,—“I was one of the first class who received diplomas September 1, 1873. Then I went to the Bellevue training-school as superintendent of night duty. I was the first night superintendent, and the first nurse holding a diploma in the school. I remained one year. Then I was asked to take charge of the training-school at the Massachusetts General Hospital that had been organized nearly a year, but they had not had a trained nurse in charge of it. They could not find one in America at that time. When I took the school we had three wards; when I left, two and one half years later, we had all the wards of the hospital. At this time I left to study the training-schools in Europe. When I returned, I was asked to organize and have charge of the City Hospital school in Boston.” We next hear of her as organizing a training-school for Japanese women in Japan, and working with those people for five years. When she returned, she continued this work in Pennsylvania, and now we see her settled over the first established school again.

In her twenty years of service, she has seen the work grow to its present standing, and now she writes,—“Though many

nurses have been trained, there is still a great demand for women who have ability and education to enable them to take charge of hospitals. We need more applicants who can be trained for just that work. I have again and again been asked to find a person fitted to take charge of a hospital; and have been unable to find any one whom I could recommend." If the demand is still for a better educated nurse, I would advise those interested in our training-schools to consider the advisability of lengthening the course of study to three years, and in our hospitals where all branches cannot be acquired, let a certificate pass them to other hospitals where the necessary branches can be learned. This would not only be of great advantage to the hospitals, but also to the profession of nursing, as well as to the medical profession. If these women who are now being trained would consider this in a way to elevate the standard of the trained nurse, instead of from a monetary point of view, which I am sorry to say, so many do, they would see at once that it is almost impossible to go through every department of a general hospital, attend and prepare for classes and lectures in two years, the time now allowed.

The trained nurse is also a trained woman. She not only has learned to soothe the sufferer's pillow and bind the injured limb, but her heart and mind have learned to feel and think aright; her nerves are under her control; her dress is a uniform, and the frills and frivolities of every-day womanhood have a secondary place in her life.

"The simple cap upon her head
Becomes a crown of glory."

She lives after certain rules and regulations, and this fact is what debars the superficial young woman from entering the ranks. The rules and routine in each hospital are calculated to frighten off all applicants for positions who are not earnest in their work.

Devotion to duty is the greatest recommendation for a trained nurse. Sickness enters the rich and the poor man's home alike, and the suffering patient needs the same care, wherever his lot may be.

We should never have heard of Ella Zimmerman from the Orange (N. J.) school, but for her noble work last Christmas week. On Christmas day the superintendent of the hospital was informed that a poor laborer of West Orange, his wife, and their three little children, all had scarlet-fever. They were poor, and could not afford a trained nurse. "Miss Zimmerman," said the superintendent, "this family is in great distress. Would you care to go there?" "If you want me to I'll go," was her answer. The next day she took up her abode in the poor man's house, and for five days and nights she remained there. She nursed them as carefully as if they had been of her own blood, but the disease conquered. One after another they died, father, mother, and three children, and then, when the undertaker came for the last time, the nurse returned to her hospital duties. Had these patients lived probably very few would ever have heard of this nurse, but the death of the entire family was talked of throughout the Oranges for many days. The citizens of the place were so much impressed with Miss Zimmerman's devotion to this family, that they presented her with a magnificent gold watch, set with twenty-one diamonds, and a chain of exquisite workmanship set with a sparkling solitaire.

Time enough has not passed since this school was organized to report any great work. Four times we have met to give greetings and encouragement to the graduating classes.

The graduates now will number twenty-nine. Our superintendent reports that "out of this number, eight still remain in the service of the asylum, holding responsible positions as head nurses or night nurses, one of the number taking the important position of superintendent of the training-school. Two others have been called to assume supervisorship in a large insane hospital in an adjoining state. One is assistant for the board of charity and lunacy of the same state, the others are doing private nursing with commendable success. Death has claimed two of the number."

New Hampshire may have been a little slow in adopting this progressive mode of work, but she certainly can furnish plenty

of material to work with, and plenty of subjects upon which to apply this fine art.

Have we no "Sister Dora" among our numbers to go out to each county and care for its poor sick, care for those whose minds have been weakened or lost by disease, whose state guardians will not allow them to be brought to you? Among these people you find those who once enjoyed life, health, and even wealth, but adverse circumstances have placed them where they are. There are others who have never known better days or ways of doing, have had no one to point them aright, or make them self-helpful. And to you, young women, comes the call so loud that none can mistake it, "Come and help us; come and better our condition."

You are needed as superintendents, matrons, nurses. Go make these institutions models of what such institutions may be. Go and show our state guardians what an educated, working Christian woman can do for this class of people.

Then our cities need district nurses. I hope the day is not far distant, when our charities may become associated in our city, and support one or two nurses. This could be adopted in your hospital training if the course of study were lengthened to three years.

Gentlemen, members of the Board of Trustees, I now speak for the medical staff of the hospital and all concerned in the teaching of these young ladies, when I say that they have ever discharged their duties conscientiously; they have shown diligence in study and solicitude for their patients' welfare at the bedside, which now entitles them to the degree of trained nurse, graduate of the New Hampshire Asylum Training School for Nurses.

Members of the graduating class, when you leave us do not forget that you leave behind warm friends, deeply interested in your welfare. Keep your class organization, continue your studies, visit hospitals, learn the new methods, seek the acquaintance of other nurses. Associate yourselves in every way possible, to be progressive in your work. Let your standard of the ideal nurse be high, and never rest content till you have reached the goal.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the asylum at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the condition of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients, and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9:30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation.

All must bear in mind that the repose of the patients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the Asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are intrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder

or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the building, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basement and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appoint-

ed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction ; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly finished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used ; all bedding and articles manufactured for house-keeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients ; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before these morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service in the wards of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. It is expected that any applicant for the position of attendant, who is unwilling to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere. Having accepted such a position any violation of them will be considered a breach of contract and treated according to the nature of the offence.

1. Any attendant wishing to absent himself from the premises after 10 o'clock in the evening will leave word to that effect at the office, that such absence may be understood.

2. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 10 o'clock in the evening, at which

hour the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by conversation nor passing to and fro. It is expected that all lights will be extinguished at that hour; and it is the duty of the night watch to extinguish any light burning unnecessarily during the night as well as to report the same at the office. It is expected that any employé, on leaving his room during the evening, shall extinguish the light.

3. No light shall be carried about the building except in a lantern. All employés will use, in the service of the institution, the safety matches provided by the management. Only one box at a time will be furnished. The old box must be returned before a new one will be issued. *Attendants must never give matches to patients.*

4. Smoking in any room or ward is strictly prohibited.
5. The use of liquor in any form is positively forbidden.
6. Any attendant wishing to leave the service honorably will be expected to give reasonable notice of his intention to leave, preferably from two to four weeks.

7. Attendants are not allowed to invite their friends, relatives, or strangers into the wards without permission from one of the physicians. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

8. Attendants will never compel patients to work, but all patients who desire to assist may be allowed to take part in the house work, but under no circumstances must an attendant delegate one patient to take personal care of another patient. Personal care of patients, including feeding, bathing, dressing and undressing, and the administration of medicines, must never be intrusted to other patients. Attendants will never allow other employés to take patients out of their ward, either for work or any other purpose, unless special permission has been allowed by one of the physicians.

9. In wards P 1 and P 2 both attendants must be present at meal time and retiring time, unless one has special permission from the superintendent to be absent. In ward P 3 both at-

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tendants must be present at meal time, but they may alternate evenings off duty from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. In wards with two attendants both shall not leave their ward at the same time, but they may alternate with each other in the following way: One may have one hour off duty from 11 a. m. until 12 m.; the other may have one hour from 4 till 5 p. m. They may alternate with each other on Sunday from the time the dining-room work is completed until 3 p. m.

In wards with one attendant, the attendant will alternate hours off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from 11 a. m. until 12 m., and from 4 to 5 p. m., and on Sunday they may alternate with each other from the time the dining-room work is completed until 3 p. m. In wards with one attendant the attendant may alternate evenings off duty with the attendant in the adjoining ward from immediately after the attendants' supper until retiring time. All attendants must be present at meal time on Sundays as well as week days.

10. *Treatment of Patients.* In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. In the care of their patients sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if interference with violent and excited patients becomes necessary, sufficient aid must always be procured from the attendants of neighboring wards to avoid personal injury to either patients or attendants. Such aid should be summoned before attempting to deal with the case in hand. Personal conflicts are always to be avoided. Choking, kicking, or striking of patients by attendants is never allowed. Any violation of this rule will be considered a grave offence.

11. No patient shall be restrained or secluded except by order of the physician, save in an emergency; in which case it shall be at once reported at the office.

12. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule.

13. Attendants will abstain from the use of profane or vulgar language.

14. Attendants will bathe untidy patients as often as is necessary. And once every week each attendant will see that every patient in his ward has a warm bath, and change of underwear, hose, and linen. The attendant must be personally present at the bathing of the patients; especially important is this in the case of the feeble, epileptic, and suicidal. The attendant will see that the water of the bath has the proper temperature. Bath-room doors are always to be kept locked.

15. The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change of clothing.

16. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person; that the hair and nails are attended to; that any rent in clothing is promptly mended; that the garments worn are kept buttoned; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed.

17. In suitable weather, the attendants are required to take such patients in their ward, as are able, into the open air twice daily, either to ride or walk. Newly arrived patients, however, are not to be taken out of their ward until ordered by one of the physicians.

18. In case of sickness or an emergency at night the attendant may be called by the night watch to render assistance. Such assistance must be cheerfully given.

19. At certain specified hours attendants will give to such patients as are designated by the physicians medicines that may have been prescribed. This duty must always be performed by the attendant. After giving the medicine they should wash and return the glasses to the proper place.

20. The keys of the ward are to be kept strictly in the hands of the attendants; they must never be left carelessly about, nor entrusted to patients.

21. At meal time the attendants must serve the food to the patients, see that each is properly provided for, and personally prepare and feed those who are sick or unable to feed themselves. The patients must not be hurried through their meals.

Knives and forks must be accounted for, and never carried from the table by patients.

22. *Care of the Ward.* In the morning the attendants will rise at six o'clock. They will unlock the doors of patients' rooms that have been locked; see that the beds are aired, the night vessels removed, and as soon as other duties will allow they will remove all soiled clothing and see that the beds are made according to the prescribed method. Every room must be swept out every morning, as well as the ward and dining-room. Especial attention must be given to the water-closets, urinals, and bath-room. Absolute cleanliness must prevail. The attendants will sweep and wash the stairways leading to their respective wards every morning.

23. The care of the store room is extremely important. It is the duty of the attendant to keep each patient's clothing in its proper drawer, to transfer the same with the patient whenever he is moved to another ward by order of the physician or supervisor, and to see that every article of clothing is accounted for and corresponds with what has been furnished by the supervisor.

24. Once every week the attendant will make out a requisition for articles needed for ward use, properly accounting for those that are worn out or destroyed, and give the same to the supervisor.

25. The attendants must shave those patients designated by the physicians or supervisor. In shaving great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present, and the razor must be kept under lock and key.

26. Patients who attend chapel or entertainments, who go out to walk or ride, or receive visits from friends or relatives, must be properly dressed, their hair brushed, and their general appearance made as presentable as their mental condition will allow.

27. The hours of meals, of closing the wards at night, and of duty, will be regulated by Eastern standard time. Clocks, set every day by the Western Union Telegraph Company, will

be located in the office and at some accessible point, and it is expected that all attendants will use this time and no other, regulating their watches and clocks by these standard time clocks.

28. *Hours of Closing Wards.* Attendants in charge of wards 4, 7, P 1, and P 2 will close their wards at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Attendants in charge of wards 5 and 8 will close their wards at 8 o'clock p. m.

Attendants in charge of wards 9 and P 3 will close their wards at 8:30 o'clock p. m.

Attendants in charge of ward 6 will close that ward at 9 o'clock p. m.

At the above mentioned hours all lights in the wards indicated will be extinguished.

29. During hours of duty, attendants will remain on their own ward, not in their own room, but on the ward. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

30. The attendant will hold himself in readiness to accompany the physicians or superintendent when he makes his ward visit.

31. In taking patients out of doors the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds, but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained.

32. All damages done to buildings or property by patients must be reported to the supervisor by the attendants.

33. *Duties of Attendants in Case of Fire.* Attendants will observe the following rules in case of fire :

I. Communicate with the office at once, either by speaking tube or messenger, giving information as to location and extent of fire.

II. Unlock at once every room door, and get every patient who may be restrained or secluded out on the ward, no matter what their mental condition may be.

III. If the fire is in any ward the attendant on duty will immediately uncoil the hose at the nearest house hydrant and turn on water. For this reason it is expected that every attendant will familiarize himself with the location of the various hydrants. In wards 4, 5, and 6 the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from office to those wards. In wards 7, 8, and 9 the hydrants are located in the west end of the ward in the closet marked "Hose Closet." In the Peaslee building the hydrants are located on the stairway leading from the wards of that building to the basement. On each of these hydrants there is hose attached sufficient to extend to the next line of hose. The water can be turned on by opening valve which turns toward the right. Be sure and uncoil hose and get out all knots or twists before turning on water.

IV. If the fire is in any other part of the building the attendants will remain on their own wards, first getting all of their patients out of the rooms. They will wait for further orders.

V. If ordered, or if necessary, they will move the patients out of the ward through the exit that is most remote from the fire. In moving patients at such a time it is imperative that there should be as little confusion and excitement as possible. The attendant should have his patients file out in line, and be particularly careful to avoid confusion on the stairways.

VI. After patients are removed from the ward the attendant must remain with them, keeping them together, and await orders from supervisor or physicians.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the

kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook shall report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed times, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, to assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner

must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the underbeds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any object thrown from the windows during the night is removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of

the care and use of the stock and farming utensils ; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbott,	Nashua.
	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
	Joseph Low,	Concord.
	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
	John P. Hale,	Dover.
	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.
	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kit-	
	tredge,	Meredith.
	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
	William Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E.	
	Coues,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFar-	
	land,	Rochester.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
	George B. Upham,	Claremont.
	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847, Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
1848, June 26.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
	William Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
	Charles H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover,
	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> William	
	Plumer,	Chester.
1851, July 4.	Charles Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shan-	
	non,	Portsmouth.
	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
July 4.	Warren Lovell, "	Laconia.
	Franklin Pierce, "	Concord.
	William Plumer, "	Epping.
1852, June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
	Jos. B. Walker, "	Concord.
	Joseph H. Smith, "	Dover.
July 1.	Amos A. Parker, "	Fitzwilliam.
	Ralph Metcalf, "	Newport.
	Samuel Herbert,	Rumney.
July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton,	Wakefield.
	J. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William	
	Plumer,	Durham.
1855, July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856, Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	Charles H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
June 30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.

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Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1857, June 30.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858, June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
1858, June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
June 26.	Samuel Herbert, "	Rumney.
Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
June 27.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1859, June 28.	Timothy Haynes, "	Concord.
June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860, June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
June 27.	Charles H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
June 27.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
1861, July 2.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
July 2.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
July 2.	John H. White, "	Lancaster.
1862, July 2.	John Conant, "	Jaffrey.
July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863, June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
June 29.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
1864, July 7.	Charles H. Peaslee, "	Concord.
July 7.	John Preston, "	New Ipswich.
July 7.	William G. Perry,	Exeter.
1865, July 16.	George B. Twitchell, reappointed,	Keene.
July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
July 16.	Denison R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866, June 22.	Charles A. Tufts,	Dover.
June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
June 22.	Isaac Spalding, "	Nashua.
Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867, June 19.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, "	Laconia.
June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868, April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
July 1.	Waterman Smith,	Manchester.
July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle, "	Concord.
1869, July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1869, July July	1. George B. Twitchell, reappointed, Denison R. Burnham,	Keene. Plymouth.
	3. John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams, 8. Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Wakefield. Nashua.
1870, Jan. July July July Nov. 17. 1871, Aug.	8. Charles A. Tufts, 8. Dexter Richards, 8. Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Dover. Newport. Laconia.
	9. Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed, 9. George W. Haven,	Laconia. Portsmouth.
	9. Henry Colony,	Keene.
	16. Waterman Smith, reappointed, 16. William G. Perry,	Manchester. Exeter.
	16. John W. Sanborn,	Wakefield.
	23. Joseph B. Walker, 23. George B. Twitchell, 23. Josiah Minot,	Concord. Keene. Concord.
1874, July July July	8. Isaac Spalding, reappointed, 8. Charles A. Tufts, 8. Dexter Richards,	Nashua. Dover. Newport.
	26. Ellery A. Hibbard, 26. Charles H. Bell,	Laconia. Exeter.
	26. Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876, June July July Aug. 10. 1877, Oct.	22. David Gillis, 20. William G. Perry, reappointed, 20. Waterman Smith, 20. Joseph Burrows, 17. Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Nashua. Exeter. Manchester. Plymouth. Concord.
	17. George B. Twitchell, 17. John V. Barron,	Keene. Concord.
	2. John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
	2. Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
	8. Dexter Richards, reappointed, 8. Charles A. Tufts, 8. David Gillis,	Newport. Dover. Nashua.
1878, May July July July	30. Ellery A. Hibbard, 30. Jeremiah F. Hall,	Laconia. Portsmouth.
	14. Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
	20. William G. Perry,	Exeter.
	20. Waterman Smith,	Manchester.

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Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1880, July 20.	Joseph Burrows, reappointed,	Plymouth.
1881, Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
Oct. 12.	John H. George, "	Concord.
1882, June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
June 21.	Frederick E. Potter,	Portsmouth.
Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
1883, April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
May 17.	Edward Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter, Nashua.	
Aug. 28.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1884, July 25.	William G. Perry, "	Exeter.
July 25.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.
1885, Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker, "	Concord.
Oct. 14.	George B. Twitchell, "	Keene.
Oct. 14.	John H. George, "	Concord.
1886, Sept. 9.	Dexter Richards, "	Newport.
July 8.	Emery J. Randall, "	Somersworth.
July 8.	Edward Spalding, "	Nashua.
1887, Sept. 7.	Ellery A. Hibbard, "	Laconia.
Sept. 7.	Carlton P. Frost, "	Hanover.
Sept. 7.	Jeremiah F. Hall, "	Portsmouth.
1888, Mar. 6.	John E. Barry, <i>vice</i> John H. George, deceased,	Concord.
Mar. 6.	Franklin D. Ayer, <i>vice</i> J. F. Hall, deceased,	Concord.
July 24.	William G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
July 24.	Waterman Smith, "	Manchester.
July 24.	Wm. H. H. Mason, "	Moultonborough.
1889, Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Oct. 14.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
Oct. 14.	John E. Barry,	Concord.
1890, July 8.	Edward Spalding,	Nashua.
July 8.	Dexter Richards,	Newport.
July 8.	Morris Christie,	Antrim.
1891, Sept. 14.	Ellery A. Hibbard,	Laconia.
Sept. 14.	Carlton P. Frost,	Hanover.

